tion of the low social position of the

Kellnerin" it was the duty of the

to go among the guests.

the Berlin Tageblatt:

applause.]

association to assist her, that she was

"Although this question has long excited the live

lest interest, so far not even a reform has been

vorthy, immoral and degrading to them." [Lively

"Moreover, for years past tips have been failing off

If the public at last would for once muster up courage chough to give no more tips the landlord would be

Few people would have believed that these

ellers up the Rhine or to the Oberammer

as indispensable to comfort as it was before

the Fachkongress der Gastwirthsgehilfen

Man and His Mother-in-Law.

Much has been written about the mother

in-law, nearly all of it in complaining jest. In

all of the flippant literature on this subject

there is only one point worthy of consider-

ation: that the writers-almost invariably

men-have never tried to veil their insin-

cerity. This is a tribute from man, even in

his most playful moods, to the substantial

Just as good women as there are in the

fact-so great is a good mother's pride :

in-law history fresh from the court; it was

its rarity, sad because of its truth, but im-

law to govern the policy of a son-in-law to

whose hearthstone his mother-in-law at-

taches herself without welcome. A mother-

in-law of the far eastern region of the bor-

ough of Brooklyn did all of the things ab

surdly supposed to be done by the mother-

in-law of humorous fiction, and some other

was, turned-turned her out of his home.

The wife sided with her mother, quitted

counsel fees pending a suit for separ-

ation.

vice of his wife.

their home, and asked for alimony and

The DANIEL of the Supreme Court, Justice

JENES, denied the application, decreeing

that if a man desires to rid his house of his

mother-in-law, he may do so without legally

impairing his claim to the society and ser

The stand taken by this stalwart Brook

lynite, backed as it is by judicial authority,

will doubtless tend to tone down the arro

gance of such other mothers-in-law as may

be arrogant. In this way it will be gener

ally useful, and its author deserves reward

for his public spirit. Few men have cause

for summary dealing with their mothers-in-

That there are inconveniences in a divided

nationality has been made pretty clear to the

heirs of the late Mr. GEORGE SMITH. As he died

in London, and apparently considered himself

a British subject, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT'

death duties were levied on the \$45,000,000 he

left, yielding \$5,000,000 to the British Govern-

ment and furnishing Sir MICHAEL HICES-BEACH

with the occasion for astonishing jocularity in

his budget speech. As the money was made in

the United States and is in the shape of Ameri-

can securities, the United States Government

likewise levies its war tax on inheritances and

takes another \$5,000,000. The State of New

York comes in for its tax of \$2,000,000, so that

so far \$12,000,000, or more than a guarter of

the estate, has gone in inheritance taxes, with

the Illinois and Chicago taxes still to be heard

from. Mr. SMITH's heirs will be able, doubt-

less, to save a competence out of the estate.

but they must look on death as an expensive

With the check for \$403,000 forwarded

last week to the Government of Mexico by

President McKINLEY, upon the authority of the

United States Supreme Court that Mexico had

paid that amount to the L'Aabra Mining Com-

pany on a fraudulent claim, there went the

assurance of the United States' regret at the

occurrence and their most distinguished con-

Yellow Fever Antitoxic Serum a Failure.

From the Medical Record.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, health officer of the port, being

Fitzpatrick, who presented the results of their use of

this serum at the quarantine station. He said that

the serum prepared from the bactilus icteroides had

been used on a dozen or more selected cases, and had

apparently exerted no controlling influence upon the

disease. The same strength of serum had been used

as that employed by Sanarelli. Eleven cases had

been treated at New Orleans by a physician using

the Sanarelli serum, but no curative effect from it had

been noted. Prof. Lutz of Santos had carefully

of the prophylactic fluid, prepared by Haffkine's

unable to be present, sent his associate, Dr. Charles B

sideration. All's well that ends well.

luxury.

law; still fewer have courage for it.

things besides. The man, worm though he

world become mothers-in-law; but it is a

Deutschlands passed its resolutions.

oreed to pay wages as a matter of course."

entreated to give no more tips."

mischer Beifall.

SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1900.

BUNDAY, per Year. AILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

The Presidency.

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Admiral Dewey in announcing himself a candidate for President happens to have done his country a peculiar service. DEWEY was the central hero of a splen-

didly victorious war. The country did homage to him with non-partisan unanimity as great as its enthusiasm. It gave him at once and without a dissenting voice the greatest prize possible to his career, the rank of Admiral. It recognized and praised the ability shown by him in dealing with the very trying situation that continued from the moment he began the blockade of Manila with nothing better than a protected cruiser to sustain his position, until the offered to students who have followed post- quently its ability or opportunity to force Treety of Paris took the Philippines altosuppressed his consciousness and his con-

the front of public consideration at the time. A candidate is selected because of his relawar to lasting victory in peace.

country.

When, however, a popular hero aspires to honors that have been already given to him, and who, by education and direct repudion the great public questions of the day, and traditions with which the Presidency is surrounded, there is a very stern refusal to confound the candidate with the hero. | Hopkins Hospital. In America a man cannot win the Presidency with his sword.

Thanks to the simple-mindedness of the Admiral the country has endured conspicubusly, with wholly satisfactory result. A somewhat severe test of the strength and stability of its political beliefs. Not even George Dewey can induce it to sacrifice them to give him a ticket to the White House.

Some shallow observers, who see the erican people change from extreme warmth of affection for DEWEY to coldness that almost reaches resentment, may greater mistake. Instead of fickleness, the feeling shown so impulsively and ardently the Presidential office, which it has been DEWEY'S misfortune to misunderstand and to decry.

The Johns Hopkins University. As we have often pointed out, the com-

prehensiveness implied in the name "university" has reference not to the variety of the studies pursued, but to the range of territory from which the students are drawn. The name is, in other words. equivalent to the mediæval term, studium generals, as contradistinguished from an institution intended solely for the benefit of a particular locality. There is no doubt that the seat of learning founded by Johns HOPKINS in Baltimore deserves the name of "university" properly defined, although it includes neither a school of law nor a school of theology. Those who profit by the educational opportunities it offers come from thirty-nine States of the Union and from the District of Columbia; from Canada and the Hawaiian Islands; from England, Scotland, Italy, Austria, India and Japan. This is a remarkable exhibit, when we

bear in mind that the institution was not incorporated until 1867, and that the instruction of students did not begin until 1876. According to the Register for the academical year 1898-99, the number of professors and instructors in the university is now 128 and the number of students is 649, including 79 who are attending special courses and are not candidates for any degree. The institution offers instruction to five classes of students: first, college graduates and other advanced scholars who may proceed to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in literature or science, or who remain for longer or shorter periods in such of the various seminaries and laboratories as they may choose; secondly, undergraduates looking forward to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and following any one of seven parallel groups of study; thirdly, candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, for whom a four years' course is provided; fourthly, doctors of medicine desiring to pursue only certain post-graduate courses; and, lastly, students who have taken no degree, and are not looking forward to a degree, but who desire to avail themselves for a brief period of the

opportunities afforded. Let us look at the requirements for mission to the several departments and the attainment of the degrees of Bachof Arts, Doctor of Philosophy and Herr of Medicine. Candidates for matricin the college proper must pass an Pauration in arithmetic, algebra, includstancbinomial theorem and logarithms, give ad solld geometry, plane trigonomesang English authors, and the capacity

Rering English prose correctly. They tharther have mastered the elements etemistry, botany or physical geography, routlines of geography and the outlines her of the history of England and the nited States, or of the history of Greece and Rome. They must be able to translate single Church only, was that the delibera- plause declaring that, "in considera-

easy English prose into Latin, and have | tion involved in getting licenses would read five books of CESAR's Gallic War, the tend to prevent "the evil of hasty and and seven orations of CICERO. If they proved to have no such effect in States offer Greek, they must be able to translate simple English prose into that language. and must have read four books of XENO-PHON'S "Anabasis," four books of the "Iliad" and a book of HERODOTUS. They dantly, a deliberate marriage is no less may, however, substitute German and French for Greek, but, in one of the two modern languages, they must have acquired an amount of knowledge equal to that represented by the first year's after weddings for which there were delibcollegiate course. Once matriculated, a erate preparations, after marriages celecandidate for the A. B. degree may pur- brated with great pomp by the Church sue any one of seven curricula, the nature of which is sufficiently indicated by their names, to with the classical, the Latin-mathematical, the historical-political, the modern language, the mathematical-physical, the geological-biological and the chemical-biological, or preliminary medical group. We should note that, at this university, there | makes adultery the sole ground for divorce is no rigorous class system, no uniform and permits remarriage to the innocent length of residence being prescribed for party only. It has within its reach, therethe attainment of the Bachelor's degree. Students who fully meet the requirements for matriculation and who subsequently canons and thus to hold them up to maintain a satisfactory standing in their college work may be graduated in three riages in fashionable society which have years while other students require four

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy is

arrival of the two armored ships sent to graduate courses of university study for a social disapproval of them was unqueshis aid and later the ratification of the period of not less than three years, and who tionable. It can also require of its clergyhave passed the prescribed examinations | men that they shall enforce deliberation gether out of international discussion. But and submitted an acceptable dissertation. when the Admiral, bitten with a longing In order to be accepted as a candidate for for the great civil place of President, the Ph. D. degree, a student must prove that he has completed such a liberal underfession of unfitness, and bluntly offered graduate course of academic study antehimself for election as President, without | cedent to the baccalaureate degree as party and without principles, the cry of is offered by colleges of good standopposition, ranging from indifference to ing. Not until his candidacy is accepted indignation, was general throughout the can he enter on the triennial gradu- necessary to go to the State to get the help ate course. The medical department of The Presidency of the United States is this university is planned for the on its followers. If it were ill-advised revered for its dignity, its power, its professional education of students esperesponsibility and the delicate and difficult | cially fitted to receive its instruction by duties that belong to it in consequence. The | course of preliminary training in the liberal high public ideal of it is guarded jealously arts, and especially in those branches of against degradation. It is to be bestowed science which underlie medical efficiency. on no one as a reward. It must be filled al- As candidates for the degree of Doctor of ways by one possessing a knowledge of its | Medicine, the school receives, first, those character, trained for its requirements and | who have completed the chemical-biological representative of the political principles at | course which leads to the A. B. degree in this university, and, secondly, graduates of approved colleges or scientific schools tion to these principles. Even GRANT was | who can show that they are acquainted | chosen as the embediment of the unchecked | with Latin and have a good reading knowl- | accomplish nothing except to bring the law sentiment for carrying the tremendous edge of French and German, and also such effort which preserved the Union in the civil | acquaintance with physics, chemistry and biology as is imparted by the minor or oneyear courses given in these subjects these bills. the Presidency whose chief argument at Johns Hopkins. It is satisfactory to for favor to himself is discontent with the | learn that the required period of study for the degree of Doctor of Medicine is four years, the first two of which are devoted ation of partisan character or convictions | mainly to the fundamental medical sciences, | in recent years international congresses of while in the latter two years medicine is a veritable negation of the political ideals | surgery, obstetries and the various specialties are studied in the clinical laboratories, the dispensary and the wards of the Johns | semble in the Kaiser's capital. An im-

When we keep in view the youth of this institution, we cannot but be impressed many persons beyond the German boun- too often imagines that her daughter-inwith the size and importance of the libraries to which its students have access. There is, in the first place, the University Library, which numbers 89,000 bound newspapers, for the sake of brevity, as a subject of jest. Her motherly weakvolumes; secondly, the Peabody Library, which comprises 133,000 volumes; and, thirdly, the Enoch Pratt Free Library. which contains over 190,000 volumes Other large collections of books in Baltimore are the New Mercantile Library gehilfen Deutschlands." (65,000 volumes), the Maryland Episcopa Library (25,000 volumes), the Library of gress together. Not only did the various think that it is fickle. Never was there a the Maryland Institute (23,000 volumes). the Bar Library (16,000 volumes) and the Medical and Chirurgical Library, which pull away from each other, but there were portant in that it establishes a precedent in is the most stalwart and profound loy- has 12,000 volumes. Then, again, Washalty, not to Dewey, to be sure, but to ington is so near that its libraries and among those in the same line of work. museums may be easily visited.

> A word should be said about the cost of education at this university and about the assistance offered to deserving but needy students. The charge for tuition to candidates for the A. B., or Ph. D. degree is \$150 per annum, and there are laboratory charges ranging from \$12 to \$36 a year. Candidates for the degree of M. D. have to pay \$200 per annum, but there are no extra charges for laboratory courses, except for materials actually consumed. Twenty fellowships, each yielding \$500, but not exempting the holder from the charges for tuition, are annually awarded, and there is also the Bruce fellowship, which carries the income derivable from \$10,000 Fifteen university scholarships entitling the holders to free tuition for one year are awarded to students in the graduate school Forty-five Johns Hopkins scholarships er titling the holders to free tuition for a year are distributed among the most worthy candidates, partly undergraduates and partly graduates, from the States of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. Two scholarships of the same kind are offered to residents of the District of Columbia, and there are five Woodyear scholarships, valued at \$100 apiece.

Marriage Legislation Defeated.

The bills establishing a new policy in this State respecting marriage which were introduced into the Legislature under religious pressure were left, very properly, among those not passed at the session just closed. They proposed the introduction of the system of marriage licenses; made adu'tery punishable as a misdemeanor and provided that marriages not performed by a clergyman or a civil officer should be based on a contract.

If any such changes or any important changes are to be made in the marriage laws of New York they should not be attempted without a thorough discussion of the subject and such a discussion was not possible in the last Legislature, overweighted as it was with important measures requiring immediate decision. The marriage laws of New York as they are serve the good pur- Kellnerinnen. A prosaic Saxon from Leippose of putting as few obstacles as possible

ing sound public morals. The trouble with the Marriage License bill, as we have before pointed out, was that it increased unnecessarily the formalities imposed by law. It required a license to get married, the ceremony of marriage to be performed thereafter by a minister or a civil officer. One formality only is necessary, however, since for legal puranalytic geometry; they must poses the proceeding before the officer and thorough knowledge of certain granting the license would be sufficient to make the marriage. Afterward the par- tion of the accusations against them, inties would be free to obtain the blessing of formed the meeting that there were 48,000 the church on this purely legal union | Kellnerinnen in Germany, of whom 1,000 according to their religious principles and were over 60 years of age. Hisses and investigated this subject, and had also been unable to

predilections The argument used by the religious side, as the meeting was excited. A reslobby, made up of representatives of a colution was adopted amid great ap-

"Eclogues" of Virgil and six books of ill-considered marriages" and thus diminish "Eneld," a thousand lines of OVID divorces. Actually, however, they are where licenses are now required, for in such States divorces are relatively much more frequent than in New York. Practically. too, as experience has demonstrated abunlikely to end in a divorce than one where "mere impulse" was the motive in the union. The notorious divorces in the fashionable society of New York have all been and made important as social functions.

This bill was pressed by Episcopal clergymen more especially, yet that Church in its own canons provides means of protecting marriage, which, if enforced strictly and universally, do not need assistance from the civil law to effect their purpose. Like the State of New York, the Episcopal Church fore, the power to put under its ecolesiastical condemnation all those who violate its social reproach. The divorces and remarscandalized it so greatly have been among its own communicants or else among attendants upon its services, consein marrying if it thinks that "hasty and ill-considered marriages" are provocative of divorces. As we have before remarked, it is notable that the Roman Catholic Church, which refuses to recognize divorce for any cause and holds marriage, as a sacrament, to be dissoluble only by death, does not think it of the "civil arm" in enforcing its law enough to make such an attempt it would stir up at once violent opposition on the ground that any interference by the Church with the State is always intolerable.

The bill to make adultery punishable as a misdemeanor was introduced as a secondary measure of protection of the public morals and the sanctity of the marriage relation. Such laws, however, have not worked in that way in other States. Wherever they are on the statute book they are practically a dead letter, and thus into contempt.

The Legislature was wise, therefore, in adjourning without having passed any of

The First German Kellner Congress. Berlin has long been a favorite meeting place for scientific bodies. For instance, geographers and of medical men have met there. It is to be expected, therefore, that worth of his mother-in-law. associations specifically German should asportant conference of this character, whose discussions, however, are of interest to her son-that a son's wife's mother-in-law daries, was recently held on the banks of the law's husband has not done quite as well in days and is designated by the German kind of mother-in-law has never been made 'Erster Deutscher Kellnerkongress," or ness is respected. On the other side, the Congress of Waiters, but was entitled husband's mother-in-law is usually his officially "The First Professional Con- stanchest friend. There is even a story gress of Germany's Landlords' Assistants," going around now about a proud mother-"der erste Fachkongress der Gastwirths- in-law who introduced a honeymoon bride-

branches of the profession, the waiters, no joke. It is surprising on account of cooks, scullions, porters and dishwashers dissensions and fealousies to be overcome The waiters, for example, were divided into local and provincial unions; there was a marked distinction of class between hotel waiters, restaurant waiters and assistants, and what is more, political and religious lines were drawn, as there exist Christian-Socialist, Evangelical and even Social-Democratic, associations of waiters. It took several years of exertion to secure harmony among conflicting interests, but the need of common action for the suppression of grievances common to all at last made the Berlin congress possible. Though both Court and Government declined to take official cognizance of its presence. members of the Reichstag belonging to several political parties attended the sessions of the congress, and one or two made addresses.

Evidently the German Kellner has troubles enough of his own. Surprising statements were made in the discussions as to his hours of labor, his days off, his food and sleeping accommodations; the matters of apprentices, of accident insurance and of employment agencies were also gone into. These questions, however, were dealt with in a practical way that makes the results applicable to Germany alone. Two other questions, treated in a more philosophic spirit, and, therefore, of universal interest, were the occasion of spirited debate, namely, the competition of the waitress, the Kellnerin, and the evils of tips, the "Trinkgelderunwesen."

On the woman question there was much diversity of opinion, the speakers being influenced by the local customs in the districts they came from. Waiters from the Polish border made sweeping statements about the immoral character of the women employed, especially in places where they were compelled to go among the guests and incite them to drink. It was said that in Posen, a town of 75,000 inhabitants, there were fifty-two Damenkneipe or saloons where the attendants were women. In South Germany, on the other hand, competition seemed to be the great evil, the assertion being made that in Munich there are only 1.000 Keliner employed, the rest of the city's output of beer being served by zig proposed that no woman under 25 years in the way of matrimony and thus of guard- of age be allowed to wait on guests, and that female service should stop at 9 o'clock in the evening. The majority of the waiters present, however, demonstrated that Germans as well as Frenchmen can be gallant. A Berlin Kellner declared that the Kellnerin should not be looked upon as a rival, or as an improper person, but as a colleague with equal rights. "The association should leap to the aid of that oppressed class of humanity." Reichstag Deputy in a statistical refutaapplause greeted the -peeches on either

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

at Cape Town, announcing the cutting of the telegraph wires to Bloemfontein, is very probblameless for the present lamentable condition of affairs the responsibility for which ably correct. The numbers and activity of the lay in the greed of the saloon keepers and Boer commandos that have thrown themselves the negligence of the police, and that the on Lord Roberts's communications not only law should prohibit the employment of make it quite certain that they will cut off his women after 10 o'clock at night, or under telegraph service if they can, but will seize the first opportunity of interrupting his railway 18 years of age where they were required communication, and they will be the more urged to this, even at some sacrifice, The tip question, on the other hand, gave because they must be fully aware of the rise to little debate, the German waiters rippled condition of his cavalry and mounted being singularly unanimous and enthusiasinfantry. By cutting his railway comtic in condemning it. Herr Oberkeliner munications they will be able to arrest the supply of remounts now on their way to LAMPRECHT of Berlin, who drew up the reso-Lord Roberts, and to put a stop for the preslutions, took high ground in his address. ent, at least, to the threatened advance to Pre-The important points in this we quote from toria. The rapidity with which the Boers have recovered from the blow inflicted on them in the surrender of Gen. Cronje and the occupation of Bloemfontein is more than astonishing. brought about, not to speak of the doing away with and the boldness of the conception of the plan the trinkgeld custom. The chief blame for this lies they are now carrying out with such extraorwith the waiter class itself, whose members in good dinary vigor, proves their new leader to be situations naturally look with more sympathy on tips. possessed of the highest order of military Nevertheless all waiters, without exception, are agreed genius which, like the great Napoleon, he inon the ground principle that the tip is a thing un-

fuses into those charged with the execution of

The telling blow delivered at Korn Spruit is

ollowed by the stroke of last Wednesday at

Reddersburg, and between the two the Boers

have carried away from the vicinity of the

his designs.

"The solution of the difficult problem lies wholly in largest British army collected in the field the power of the givers of tips, the guests; they are within the century, seven guns and nearly a thousand prisoners beyond pursuit. It is not surprising that the London press is sneering at the phrase in which Lord were the sentiments of German waiters with Roberts described his last mishap, but when regard to tips, yet all the speakers agreed it is remembered that this is not with them save one, who declared that the military war in which means are abolition of tips would creete a panic rigidly adapted to an end, but that Lord among waiters; he was hissed down. A pa- Roberts and his Generals are urged forward, thetic tale was told of Kellner LUDERS, who, like hard-ridden steeds, beyond their powers, by the clamors of the owners of the gold mine after waiting upon a guest for a fortnight. of the Rand, it is just possible that other unsuggested a tip to him, but got seven days fortunate occurrences may bring leisure for in jail for blackmail instead. Still more reflection to the British people, who do not even pathetic was the story of LI HUNG CHANG'S yet appear to understand the gravity of the 3,000 mark tip at the "Kaiserhof," which adventure on which they so light-heartedly the hotel manager pocketed, giving the embarked. The last report from Lord Roberts waiters from six to fifteen marks apiece regarding the Reddersburg affair gives no for three weeks' attendance upon Chinadetails except of the losses of the British. According to it the fighting does not seem to men. The resolutions, which, after the way have been very desperate, as out of the of Germany, included a demand upon the total British force of 591, only forty-five officers Government for a law to regulate the matand men were killed or wounded. The rest ter, were carried with only three dissenting surrendered. The Boers are now reported to votes amid uproarious applause-stürbe giving their attention to Gen. Braba t's olumn, which is at Wepene, at the southwest-These be brave words and they do credit ern angle of Basutoland, and it is feared they may succeed in turning his position and isolatto the German Kellner. The millennium ing him, in which case the road to the railway is not at hand just yet, however, and trayridge on the Orange River at Bethulle would be open to them. A panic seems to have seized gau play this summer will find the immoral the Basutos employed by the British on railand degrading Trinkgeld as acceptable and

> own country. The campaign has undoubtedly entered on a most unexpected phase, and it will be exceedngly interesting to see how long the Boers can keep on their present career without a serious heek. Their immunity for the present lies in the immobility of the bulk of Lord Roberts's army, but the growing danger of his situation may impel him to gather what force he can to strike a rapid blow at the Boer base of operaons in the north, while the large force they have projected behind him to the south is beyond giving assistance. Gen. Builer in Natal may also be called to for help.

way work, and they are hurrying back to their

There is something in the present situation that begins to suggest that those critics were ight who held that the main British deploynent should have been up the railway to Mafeking, and no advance made into the Free State except direct from the Orange River to over the flank of the main movement. The mobility and ubiquity of the Boers, however, make it doubtful whether any plan could Spree, a conference that lasted for four marriage as he ought to have done. This assure immunity from unfortunate occur-

A Card From the Consul-General of Colombia. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your

same of April 4 there appears a letter dated at Barranquilla, Colombia, March 19, and signed | P. I., Feb. 22, 1900. by a foreign resident. I think it my duty to fully correct the erroneas statements contained therein, and place

things in their true light. English gentleman, in New York at the present moment, and who has lived in Colombin for a long period of years, is in receipt of a etter from an American citizen, dated at Barranguilta, March 21, which reads as follows: There was a dinner given here by an Italian o some foreigners at the Star Restaurant the other night. They all got drunk and began cheering for the Liberals revolutionary party), whereupon a picket of soldiers raided

the place most effectually." Scenes of this nature are not tolerated in any sultured country, not even in times of peace, and Barranquilla being at present under martial law, the authorities, in raiding the place, simply fulfilled their duty. At the moment the present letter was ready

to be remitted to you my attention was called to a letter written by the agent of the revoluionary party in this city, which I think, or account of its irregular statements, should be answered through the columns of your valuable paper.

In the first place, the Conservative party actually in power in Colombia has been in office since the year 1885, when the Constitution which centralized the Government was adopted, eliminating entirely federalism and giving the longest era of peace it has ever The ardent and rash element of the Liberal party, always anxious to overthrow the Gov-ernment simply because they want to hold of-

ce, without any cause whatsoever, started the resent revolution in the northern part of Co-mbia, Department of Santander, aided by certain foreign adventurers, on the 20th of Octo-ber last. On the 24th of the same month the re-spectable and serious element of the same party (Liberal), represented by their chief committee at Bogota, disavowed the revolu-tionary movement headed by Gen. Uribe who never acted in accordance with the

Cribe, who never acted in accordance with the thief leaders of his party.

Secondly—Regarding the manner in which foreigners are treated in Colombia, and the privileges and rights conceded them. I kindly request of you, Mr. Editor, to interview any of the following gentlemen: Capt, Henry R. Lemley, United States Army and Navy Club, 16 West Thirty-first street: James T. Hill, American, Hotel Cadillac, Broadway and Forty-third street: Oliver O. Pike, Englishman, 71 Broadway; William H. Martin, American, 71 Broadway. All these gentlemen have up to recent date lived and travelled throughout Colombia, under the actual Government, and will, I am sure, fully contradict all the false statements made by the agent of the revolutionary party. Thirdly—The agent of the revolutionary arty completely ignores the right that in times war the President of the Republic has to see all the paper currency he may deem concent to defray expenses, and he should bear mind that the present emission of money is

i mind that the present emission of money is nly due to the disturbance created by his own arty. Now the irregular emission issued by he revolutionary party has no effect whatso-ver, as it is very far from being a Government de facto." This is in line with other abuses facto." This is in line with other abuses mitted by the same party, such as sacking se, pillage and murder. A vivid and truth-instance of this can be easily ratified, and been published in New York city, in a spaper called Las Novedades, copy of child english and the manner in which is claciregui and his companions were the assassinated on board the steamboat the same as the Magdalina Elver in the Gen. Olaciregui and his companions were foully assassinated on board the steamboat Venezuela, on the Magdalena River, in the presence of the Marquis de Guirior. Minister Flenipotentiary of Spain in Colombia, who was himself handled with little or no courtesy by the revolutionists; and, finally, I quite agree with the revolutionary agent in New York, when he affirms "that three months will not elapse without arriving to the pacification of the country and the restoration of honest administration and due respect to law," which are not the cardinal elements of the revolution, and have been those of the actual constituted Government of the Republic of Colombia.

Colombian Consul-General.

Colombian Consul-General.

New York, April 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It may be of interest to your readers to know that my black cook from Richmond, Va., who was able to make twenty (20) palatable dishes from corn meal as soon observe any curative effect from this serum. The use as I had secured a supply of Southern fine ground corn meal, told me that the corn meal we use at the

method from the bacillus icteroides, had given favor-able results in animals, but had not as yet been tried

A Con A CONSTANT READER. FIELDHOME, N. Y., April 5.

PLYING MACHINES.

Spring Comes and So Does Zuberbuhler. The despatch from THE SUN correspondent TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: And so spring has come. And so again I sing, as of yore:

"When robins and flowers coyly come forth, And mocking birds, frogs and mosquitoes begin to

Then man, more or less dreamily, longs for easy

wing To soar aloft, away -away to the far, far, fartherest North."

When will it be? Alas! Where, O, where, is the tardily awakened interest of a few years ago in man flight? When, O, when, will the thoroughly sober fact permeate the public mind that stubborn persistence in trying to force success of north pole and south pole expeditions with the old, clearly inadequate means is incomprehensible, ridiculous, in view of the evident possibility of accomplishing ra-

means is incomprehensible, ridiculous, in view of the evident possibility of accomplishing rational aerial navigation by really business-like development of the present, quite sufficient basic aerotechnics incontrovertibly established by men who cannot be doubted like Lilienthal. Langley and Maxim?

To understand where success must be sought, it is, of course, desirable to know where still lurks error, and where success is barred. Therefore it is desirable, though not absolutely necessary, that the Bar Department furnish to Congress and to wondering constituents a clear account of what has been accomplished, or not accomplished, with the \$25,000 appropriated about a year and a half ago for flying machine experiments.

None of the several geni with dirigible balloons won immortality by helping the poor Boers to victory or untold millions by showing the British how to do it.

The \$250,000 "dirigible" balloon built by Count von Zeppelin, which was to astonish the world last fall, still rocks, a captive on the cradie of the deep Lac de Constance. No wonder. Screw propelled balloons are a farce. The push, the propulsive force, developed in the air by means of serew-pellers operated with an expenditure of one horse power is just equal to the force you exert when you push the hook of a spring balance down until the hook marks "5."

Everybody knows the effect a strong wind exerts on an umbrella having a surface of less than a square yard; therefore, everybody will understand that a balloon with "five-poundspush-per-horse-power" propellers must be impotent in even a moderate wind impincing on the immense surface of the gas bag. Likewise,

than a square yard; therefore, everybody will understand that a balloon with "five-pounds-push-per-horse-power" propellers must be impotent in even a moderate wind impinging on the immense surface of the gas bag. Likewise, screw propellers are, because of their almost incredible inefficiency, unsatisfactory as propellers for kite-like flying machines (of practical, rational dimensions) such as were exhibited by Mr. Maxim and Prof. Langley. But that does not matter, because the easy possibility of far more efficient after-propellers cleary exists—in strict accordance with the unquestioned corroborative experiments of Billienthal and Langley.

In 1842 Mr. Otto Lilienthal, the pioneer of actual manflight, who unfortunately died a marryr to the cause, and before he had time to perfect his machine for dynamic flight, wrote to me he felt convinced that much less than was expended by Mr. Maxim on his machine would have sufficed, with systematic effort, to bring satisfactory success. Undoubtedly about \$15,000 should now suffice for the construction of a man-carrying flying machine.

\$15,000 should now suffice for the construction of a man-carrying flying machine.

The two chief points, which, for the sake of real progress, the patrons of science, and the press as public instructor, should note, are that it is undoubtedly easier to bring about rational abrial navigation than to reach either pole, and that the screw propeller is unsatisfactory, insufficient, as aero-propeller.

New York, April 5. J. R. Zuberbuller.

Rubber Boots Wanted in Luzon. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the

I would appeal to you on behalf of 50,000 men in the service of "Uncle Sam" to see whether the War Department would furnish the troops on these islands with high-top rubber boots, the tops to e made of the very lightest fabric. I saw such boots in use at Camp Thomas. In 1898— he private property of the officers and men. The cost of the boots could be taken from the men's

The cost of the boots could be taken from the men's clothing allowance.

The use of rubber boots in the army would decrease the number of sick men and prevent to some extent rheumatism and blindness. The latter disease seems to be on the increase. Blindness, it is said, is caused by the men wearing wet shoes day in and night out, and in the hospital at Angelis there are several cases which seem to baffle the surgical skill of our doctors.

MANILA, P. 1, Feb. 22, 1900. One OF THEM.

Commercial Travellers' Anti-Trust League and Bryan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like to comment on your editorial of to-day entitled "A Reported Democratic Movement in Opposition to Bryan." When this league undertook to start a movement hostile to Mr. Bryan's renomination, the first rule laid down was that we would not accept the aid of any one who was not loyal to the Democratic party in 1892. The two men who more than any onelse who guide the political policy of our organtration-the Hon, Joseph J. Willett of Alabama and Judge Ralph Walker, who has just been elected Mayor of Springfield, Mo., as an anti-Bryan man—were both conspicuous in supporting Mr. Bryan in 1838, Judge Willett was the representative of Alabama on the Notification Committee and received Mr. Bryan when he first came to Alabama, while Judge Walker was the fourth largest contributor in Missouri to the Bryan national campaign fund. Judge Van Wyck, who was our choice for the Democratic nomination for President, voted for Mr. Bryan, and is in full accord with the conservative thought of the Southern Democrat.

The movement in favor of Judge Van Wyck was originally and estirely of Southern origin. The men who first suggested his name at Saratoga were all from the South, and Judge Willett explicitly stated at the time that it was not destrable to have Tammany take a leading part in the movement.

WILLIAM Hoge,
New York, April 4. and Judge Ralph Walker, who has just been

Welcome Change.

From the Philadelphia Press. "My dear." began the extravagant young rou about."
"Ah! that's a relief," exclaimed the husband.
"What is?"

"To be assured that you've got the things you want to talk about. You generally discourse upon things you need." The Price of St. Patrick's Cathedral Lot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Attention has been called to an error which appeared in my book, "Nooks and Corners of Old New York," con erning the site of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The statement was made that the Cathedral site was

given to the Roman Catholics by the city for a nominal sum of \$1. Although correction will be made in future editions. I wish to state here that the records show that St. Patrick's Cathedral paid about \$62,000 for the plot, acquiring it from private owners who had purchased from the city in 1799 for something like \$1,000 nd a reservation of an annual rent of four bushels of wheat. This rent was, in 1852, commuted by the pay

CHARLES HEMSTREET.

Parched Corn for the Streets. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am re-

NEW YORK, April 5.

minded by your recent published communications on sorn bread in New York city that no place in the town ave on some saloon counters can the old-fashioned parched corn be found. Yet parched corn is a tooth some sort of an entree and easier to nibble on than peanuts while quite as pleasant to the taste, and more digestible. Therefore, why don't some street vender add hot parched corn to his streek in trade and give us a taste of our childhood? There's money in it to the man who knows how to serve it right.

NASSAU STREET.

CORN BOOMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Is not Lum Gose of Walla Walla, Wash., one of the few "Im-mortal names that were not born to die"? WALLA WALLA, April 6. BILL DUNPHY.

NAMES FOR NEW COAST DEFENCES

Leading Officers in All Our Wars and Distinguished Civilians Honored. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- A general order has been prepared by the War Department, giving names to new tatteries which have recently been constructed and works to be constructed in the seacoast defence system of the country. Leading officers of all wars in which the country has been engaged, Colonial Governors and distinguished men, including some of the heroes of the Spanish War, are honored. The memories of Admiral Worden, Commodore 100 catur and Lieut. Brumby of the Navy are commemorated. These are some of the princial

forts and batteries recognized by the The Reservation at Maratree Point, R. L. le named Fort Mansfield in honor of the late Major-Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield, U.S. V. Inspector General of the Army 1853-61, who was a veteran of the War with Mexico and of the War of the Rebellion, and died Sept. 18, 1802. of wounds received at the battle of Antistan

the day previous. Fisher's Island, N. Y., is named Fort H Q. Wright, in honor of the late Major-Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. V., a distinguished officer Romine to Manage to Manage

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tio G. Wright, U. S. V., a distinguished officer of the War of the Rebellion and Chief of Engineers, 1879-84.

The six-inch battery at Fort Totten is named Battery Mahan, in honor of the late Dennis Mahan, professor of engineering at the Military Academy.

The mortar battery at Fort Totten is called Battery King, in honor of the late Lieut.-Col, William R. King, Corps of Engineers, who served with distinction during the War of the Rebellion and was the designer of a successful counterpoise gun carriage for seacoast guns. Rebellion and was the designer of a successful counterpoise gun carriage for seacoast guns.

The 12-inch battery on the King estate, Fort Newton, is named Battery Richmond, after of 1 Fort Richmond, now Fort Wadsworth, Richmond county, thus being honored.

The 12-inch battery at Fort Wadsworth is to be known as Battery Duane in honor of the late Brig.-Gen. Duane, a native of New York, a distinguished officer of the War of the Robellion and Chief of Engineers, 1806-38.

The battery of four 12-inch guns at Fort Hamilton is named Battery Gillmore, in honor of the late Major-Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, United States Volunteers, a native of New York and a distinguished officer of the war with Mexico and of the War of the Rebellion.

Another battery of four 12-inch guns at Fort Hamilton is to be called Battery Doubleday, in honor of the late Major-Gen. Abner Doubleday, U. S. V., a native of New York and a distinguished officer of the War of the Rebellion.

The seven-gun battery in the old stone fort at

a distinguished officer of the War of the Rebellion.

The seven-gun battery in the old stone fort at Sandy Hook is to be known as Battery Halleck, in honor of the late Major-Gen. Henry W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army from 1862 to 1864.

The battery of two 10-inch guns at Fort Hancock is to be named Battery Granger, in honor of the late Major-Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. V., a native of New York and a distinguished officer of the War of the Rebellion. Two batteries, at Northpoint, Md., and at Rockpoint, Md., are named for Col. John Eager Howard and Major-tien. Smallwood, respectively. Batteries for the defences of the National capital are named for Commodore Stephen Decatur, Gen. William H. Emory, Gen. Montgomery Meigs, Gen., Humphreis, and one is to be called Mount Vernon. The reservation at Fort Royal, S. C., is to be called Fort Fremont, after Gen. Fremont; a mortar battery at Savannah is to be Fort Habersham, after Gen. Habersham, after Gen.

press as public instructor, should note, are that it is undoubtedly easier to bring about rational actial navigation than to reach either pole, and that the serwe propeller is unsatisfactory, insufficient, as acro-propeller.

New Yorr, April 5. J. R. Zuberbuller.

REQUEST FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Grammars, Dictionaries, Books and Magazines Wanted in Samar.

To The Editor of The Sun-Sir: Perhaps there may be among The Sun's readers those who would contribute to the general welfare and development of this island, whose population is anxious to learn English, by sending Spanish-English grammars and pocket dictionaries for distribution.

Practically all of the insurgent officers have surrendered themselves, and the Visayans of Samar are now taking up their work. This is a very intelligent and naturally peaceable people, who would never have offered any resistance had not the Tagalog influence been forced upon them.

I would also ask that old periodicals and magazines be sent here by army transports, via Manila, for distribution to soldiers and Visayans of this island.

Major Forty-third Infantry.

Commanding Samar.

Headquarters Third Battalion. Forty Third Infantry, Commanding Samar.

P. I., Feb. 22, 1900.

Rubber Boots Wanted in Luzon.

England's New Route to the Transvaal.

The Portuguese Foreign Minister has confirmed the report that Portugal has consented to the passage of British troops through the port of Beira and over the railroad to Mashonaland. By this route troops may be landed in British territory 260 miles north of the northern frontier of the Transvaal. There are natural difficulties, however, in the way of a direct advance from the north into the Transvaal and it is doubtful if this step is contemplated.

Horses and mules are out of the question for transportation purposes along the road which leads south through Fort Charter and Fort Victoria. The "horse sickness" that prevails there is fatal to the horse and all its kind. Every attempt to use them in that region has failed. Oxen fare better, but there are not oxen enough in Mashonaland to operate the transport service on the long line into the enemy's country.

On the other hand the route to the southwest from Fort Salisbury to Bulawayo offers a good road and a railroad at the end of it. It is far more likely, therefore, that the new British route into Africa will be utilized to send troops to Bulawayo and thence south by rail to the western frontier of the Transvaal, north of the point where the Boers have interfered with the running of trains. By this route troops may be brought through Portuguese and British territory, unmenaced by an enemy, to within about 170 miles of Pretoria, which would then be threatened on the northwest from Bulawaye as well as from the front.

Southerners for the Temple of Fame. From the Knorrille Sentinel.

Senator Turley, at Miss Helen Gould's request, has furnished a list of twelve Southern men for her Temple of Fame. It is as follows: Jefferson Davis, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun. John Sevier, Sergeant S. Prentiss, Alexander 8. Stephens, William L. Yancey, Nathaniel Macon, Sam Houston, Stonewall Jackson, Ambrose H. Sevier and W. C. C. Claiborne. The brose H. Sevier and W. C. C. Claiborne. The Memphis Commercial Appeal, speaking of the list, says land we agree in the comment) that it is a hastily constructed list, and suggests:

George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, Robeit E. Lee, Edgar A. Poe, and Joel h. Hart, the great sculptor, might at least be substituted for W. C. C. Claiborne, Ambrose H. Sevier, Jefferson Davis, William L. Yancey and Sergeant S. Prentiss, The latter were all men of eminence and character, but most of them had rather a local than a national or even a Southern fame. Furthermore, any Southern list seems incomplete which omits the name of that natural soldier Bedford Forrest.

We pressume Senator, Turley, omitted the

that natural soldier Bedford Forrest.

We presume Senator Turley omitted the Southern Presidents, as they would come under any national list, so Washington, Jeferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Tyler and Johnson are not included. Still we think the appended might be a more proper selection than the one which he made: Farrick Henry, whose burning eloquence did most to unite the colonies to resistance; John Seyler, the most virile and romantic figure of Western life; John Marshall, who construed the Constitution; John C. Calhoun, the brains of the Southern strict constructionists; Henry Clay, thrice Presidential candidate and exof the Southern strict constructionists; Henry Clay, thrice Presidential candidate and exponent of the American doctrine; Matthew F. Maury, who charted the seas, profound physicist and philosopher; Edgar Allen Poe, the poet of the new world, whose fame grows with the years; John James Audubon, the greatest American continologist; William L. Yancey, whose words stirred the South to secession; Jefferson Davis, whose strength at the helm maintained the unequal struggle for four years; Robert E. Lee, the peerless military chieffain, second to none in the world's history, and Henry W. Graty, who urged reunion and brought the South and North to a local property of the above, for instance George Rogers (lark, who aided the Northwest Terratory; Sam Hougton, Governor of two States; John Fill, Ben Hill, Robert Toombs and John B. Minor. Ben Hill. Robert Toombs and John B. Minor.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: John B. Robinson, to be United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Henry C. Budge, to be postmaster at Mami, Fla.

Recipe for Good Corn Bread Wanted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIT. WILL TO ask 'New Jersey' if he or she will give the recipe the good corn bread?

A COUNTRY WORLD ALBANY, April 6.

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